

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

MILK MAID  
STERILIZED  
NATURAL  
MILK  
IN  
PURE FRESH  
CANS' MILK

No. 16,138.

號六廿月正年五十百九千壹英

SONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915.

寅甲大歲年四國民華中

PRICE, 88.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1911

Wine & Spirit Merchants

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

Agents for

MESSRS. W. & A. GILBEY'S

Wines & Spirits.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

DR. YAMAZAKI  
SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS RETURNED from JAPAN and  
may be consulted daily at  
34 Queen's Road.

(CORNER OF FLOWER STREET)  
Tel. No. 1392.

Hongkong, December 8, 1914. 1277

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should

be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their

names and addresses with any communication

addressed to the Editor, not necessarily

for publication but as evidence of good

faith.

All matter for publication should be

written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be

addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is

880 per annum; per quarter and per month

pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to

subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty

cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China

Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as

the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit

20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland

China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage

\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty

cents each.

Advertisements and additions to advertise-

ments on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be

sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham

Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to advertise-

ments on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be

sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in

before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which

are not ordered for a fixed period, will be

continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "Main" Hongkong.

Code, A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

The China Mail, Limited

AMERICOIL.

COTTON AND YARN.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd.,

and Manchester, in their weekly market

report dated December 21, 1914, say—

American Cotton continues to advance

and Spot Mid American has been quoted at

Liverpool December 18th 4.44, 19th 4.42,

21st 4.42, 22nd 4.47 yesterday 4.58. There

has been a fair business done in the new

material of which a quantity has been for

export. This, together with the strengthening

of values at New York has caused a

firmer tendency here which was not affected

much by the United States Bureau's

Seventh Ginning Report of the season

showing 13,777,000 Bales ginned up to the

12th inst. as against 13,771,000 Bales in

1911, the record crop year. The figures

while being large, were below expectations.

So far as Piece Goods are concerned, the

volume of business done, while not com-

paring with an average turnover in normal

times, is gradually increasing and prices

are getting firmer and better from a manu-

facturer's point of view. Merchants find

more difficulty in buying at their own idea

of prices and quite a number of makers are

asking March and onwards for delivery.

Naturally these people will not continue

taking ruinous prices as they have been

doing and together with the rise in Cotton

prices, more money in many cases has to

be paid. There is yet of course opportunity

for placing advantageously for the

buyer with those makers who have not

booked any quantity but as these weaker

people get filled up one by one as they

are doing, higher prices for cloth will

have to be paid.

India still continues to enquire freely

and some fair lines have been put through.

Calcutta is the best market but Karachi

still stands out prominently. Cables are

more numerous and the dealers seem to

give due consideration to the situation.

Buying for China is somewhat desultory

yet various known makers are being secured

on favorable terms. Egypt and South

America provide very little demand while

the Near East is a dead letter. There is

very little doing beyond what the overseas

markets send forward.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

VESSELS INSTEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS  
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,  
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.  
SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE  
SOLE AGENTS FOR KELVIN MOTORS.



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,  
HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND

VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),

every Domestic Building or part of

such building within the CENTRAL

Division of the City of Victoria, and the

Western Division of Kowloon occupied

by Members of more than one family,

except those within the European Reser-

vation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road

or those parts of a Domestic Building

used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must

be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED

THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the

months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in

this Notice means that the houses should

be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of

each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair

Casings and Slat Linings, all Ceilings and

the Undersides of Roofs in Main

Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters

and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing

Walls limewashed up to the level of the

First Floor.

Carrel, Painted or Polished Woodwork

in good condition, however, need not be

limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City

lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street

on the East and Tank Lane and Glover

Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern

and Western Divisions by Nathan Road

and a straight line drawn from the North

end through the Tsimshatsi service reservoir

to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 25th January, 1915.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,

Secretary.

NOTICE.

LONDON FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY LTD. OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of

the above Company formerly held

by Messrs. HARRISON & Co. and are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this

date.

CREDIT FONDICIER

D'ENTREPRISE ORIENT.

Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, January 21, 1915. 52

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA & FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

WE HAVE taken over the AGENCY

of the above Company in Hongkong

and are now prepared to grant policies

of Insurance at the most favourable rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,

3, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, January 15, 1915. 40

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &  
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

FURNITURE, Drapery, Groceries,

Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,

Crockery Ware.

Irish-mongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to

order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and

Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &

Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign

Goods.

SUP. PAT. BOO STREET.

CANTON and

No. 237-239, Des Voeux Road

and No. 120, Connaught Road Central

Tel. No. 311.

Hongkong.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received

at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE,

VICTORIA BARRACKS, HONGKONG, until

12 noon on the Undersigned dates for the

following services:—

Forage Monday 1st Feb.

Meat Monday 8th Feb.

Fuel (Coal etc.) Monday 8th Feb.

General Supplies (A) Thursday 11th Feb.

General Supplies (B) Thursday 11th Feb.

Hospital Supplies Monday 15th Feb.

Washing Thursday 18th Feb.

Transport Thursday 18th Feb.

Forms and other particulars may be

obtained, personally between the hours of

10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the

D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria

Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled

up, signed and dated and no Tender will

be considered unless made out on the

proper Form and delivered by 12 noon on

the above dates in a closed envelope

marked "Tender for Forage, etc." Each

Tender must be accompanied by a deposit

of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such

sum to be forfeited to the State if the

Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract

allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters

Office when called upon.

The right to reject all or any Tenders

is specially reserved.

Hongkong, January 22, 1915. 63

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE SHIPS OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1913,

£23,622,185.

—Authorized Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,437,500

—Fire Funds £3,899,114

—Life & Annuity Funds £1,138,180

Sinking Fund Account £8,512

£22,561,268

Revenue Fire Branch £2,567,168

Life and Annuity 1,973,268

Branches

Revenue Marine Department £282,692

Other Receipts £30,193

£5,233,315

The Accumulated Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00



## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.  
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.

AGENTS FOR

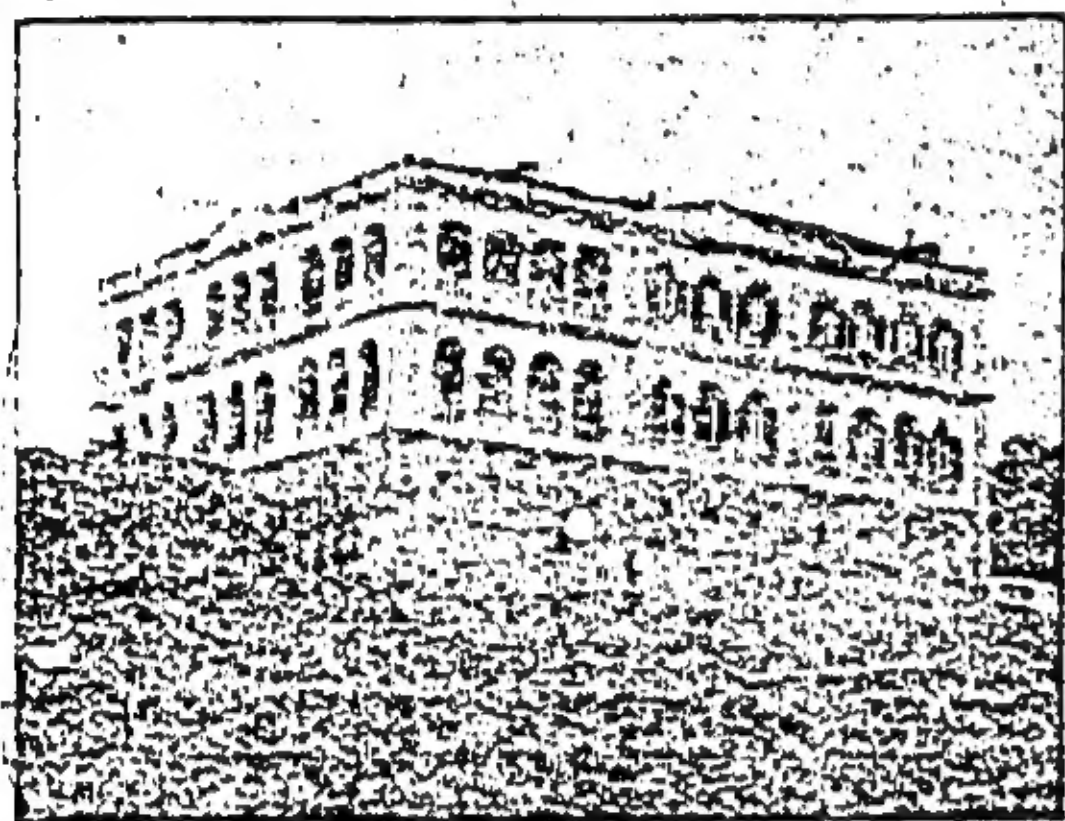
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

## WING KEE &amp; CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

## BOA VISTA HOTEL



## MACAO

The above HOTEL is now under new EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists  
and Visitors guaranteed every comfort and an excellent cuisine. Best attention  
and moderate rates.  
For Particular Apply to  
The Manager.THE KAILAN MINING  
ADMINISTRATION.

## KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

## KAIPING COKE

Compared with the best quality English Coke for  
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.HIGHEST FIREBRICKS  
FIRECLAY.  
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 485.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## YEW LEE &amp; Co.

Ah Choong and L. Hanson.

STEVEDOR'S, SHIP-CHANDLERS,  
COMPAGNONS AND COAL MERCHANTS.

15, Lee Yuen Street, West.

Telephone No. 1219.

Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1911.



## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG  
Codes Used: A1, A B C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEELS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPT. FROM HULL AT ORDINARY TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	NEAR
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	80'	10'	4'	6'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	80'	10'	4'	6'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	80'	10'	4'	6'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200'	80'	10'	4'	6'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200'	80'	10'	4'	6'
TAI-KOK-SUI					
Commodore Dock	400'	80'	10'	4'	6'
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	200'	80'	10'	4'	6'
Lagoon Dock	200'	80'	10'	4'	6'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI CASHI KWAISHA  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-  
SEINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, ROJO,  
KANADA, NAMAZUTA, SANO,  
SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA  
Collieries.AGENTS FOR SAKITO, & OYUHARI  
COATS.HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.  
BRANCH OFFICES:—  
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,  
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,  
Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow, Peking.Tel. Address for above: IWASAKI;  
Codes: A-1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CRINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &  
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.GLA-GOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.For particulars, apply to  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pender Street,  
Hongkong.

## WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a Sea  
Voyage.  
Apply  
Office of China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1915.

## NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that  
we have taken over the stock in-trade,  
business premises, lately occupied by  
KINSEY & Co., and will in future carry  
on the business of Merchants, Commission  
agents and Tobaccoists, under the Name of  
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.  
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1915.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH  
We have received a New Shipment  
OF  
SELECTED  
FINNON HADDOCKS  
FILLET HADDOCKS  
AND  
KIPPERS.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail. Manufacturers of Iron and  
Furniture. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and  
Central Market, Telephone No. 519.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1915.The Ship of the  
Desert is no  
less famous thanBouton Rouge  
and  
Felucca  
EGYPTIAN  
CIGARETTES.ENGLAND'S MODERN  
"IRONSIDES."The Bible on Salisbury Plain.  
Ten Thousand Soldiers Join Carry-Your-  
Bible Movement.A remarkable Bible revival is in pro-  
gress among the soldiers quartered on  
Salisbury Plain and elsewhere. Already  
more than 10,000 of the troops on Salis-  
bury Plain alone have joined the Pocket  
Testament League, and have agreed to  
carry a Testament with them and to read  
a chapter daily, and over 2,000 have  
declared their acceptance of Christ and  
enrolled under the banner of the King  
of Kings.The movement began some time ago,  
when Charles M. Alexander, the well-  
known Gospel song leader, accompanied  
by two soldiers, a pianist, and a repre-  
sentative of the Pocket Testament Leag-  
ue, spent five days travelling from one  
Y.M.C.A. marquee to another on the  
Plain, holding Gospel meetings. From  
the beginning the meetings were a great  
success. The soldiers crowded into the  
marquees, and when the tents were  
filled, they let down the sides and the  
men stood outside during the service.The meetings began with the presen-  
tation to each soldier of the Pocket Testam-  
ent League edition of the Gospel of St.  
John, containing hymns, pictures and  
stories. Being the Gospel as a hymn  
book, Mr. Alexander led the men in sing-  
ing appropriate hymns. The men quickly  
caught up the new choruses, such as  
"I am Invited," and "Good-bye, God  
Bless You," while they sang out lustily  
the familiar strains of the "Glorious Song"  
and "Till Mother I'll be There." Now  
and then the famous song leader called  
upon one of the soldiers to sing a hymn  
such as "My Mother's Prayer," or  
"Will the Circle be Unbroken." Again  
Mr. Alexander would stop the soldiers  
in the midst of a hymn and give them  
a straight talk on the meaning of living  
a clean Christian life.At the opportune moment the idea of  
the Pocket Testament League was ex-  
plained, and the men were told how  
during the last six years the movement  
had swept round the world, and hundreds  
of thousands of all classes from one end  
of the world to the other had been en-  
rolled in the League by making it the  
rule of their lives to carry a Testament  
with them and to read at least one chap-  
ter daily.Special Testaments with waterproof  
covers, weighing only 2½ ounces, pub-  
lished by the Pocket Testament Leag-  
ue Headquarters, 47, Paternoster Row, Lon-  
don, were offered to any soldier who  
wished to join. It was clearly stated  
however, that in order to secure the  
Testament he must first sign a League  
Membership card, and then sign the  
pledge in the Testament he received.A BUSH FOR TESTAMENTS.  
The eagerness of the men to make  
the promise and join the movement was  
astonishing. At one tent, when those  
who wished to become members were  
asked to come forward, the soldiers  
literally stormed the platform in their  
eagerness to join. At another tent over  
300 soldiers were enrolled in a few  
minutes. At still another there was not  
time to give out the Testaments "that  
night," so the men were asked to present  
their membership cards, and secure the  
books at the marquee counter the next  
day. Early the following morning a  
stream of soldiers asking for Testaments  
began, and still continues.A REMARKABLE SCENE.  
During the closing days of the meet-  
ings conducted by Mr. Alexander thrill-  
ing scenes were witnessed as the soldiers  
were asked not only to join the League,  
but to yield their lives to God. One  
night over a thousand men were crowded  
into a tent. Over 300 joined the PocketTestament League, and at the close of  
the service 102 soldiers in the presence  
of their comrades, rang out after the  
song leader the words "I accept Christ  
as my Saviour, my Lord and my King."  
The editor of a London journal who was  
present declared it was a sight he had  
rarely seen equalled.Bishop Taylor-Smith, the Chaplain  
General of the Forces, when asked for  
a word of encouragement to the men  
whose lives had been influenced, wrote:  
"My dear Mr. Alexander, I rejoice to  
hear of the blessing received on the  
Plain. May you see greater things than  
these because of Christ's position and  
power. Give to the brethren from me  
Hebrews XIII: 20, 21. Believe me,  
yours always, J. Taylor-Smith, Dp.  
C.G.R."BIBLE REVIVAL SPREADS.  
The Bible revival on Salisbury Plain  
did not end with the visit of Mr. Alex-  
ander and his party. The movement  
continued to spread among the men from  
tent to tent, and the demand for Testam-  
ents increased.Mr. Henry J. Lane, a business man  
who has worked day and night in one of  
the Y.M.C.A. marquees on the Plain as  
an honorary worker enrolling soldiers in  
the League, and leading them to a deci-  
sion for God, sent to the League Head-  
quarters in London a letter giving a  
graphic account of the Bible revival  
among the troops. He wrote:  
"After a visit from Mr. Alexander and  
his party, the Lord manifested His pre-  
sence in a remarkable way. Until then  
there had been few decisions for Christ,  
sometimes one and never more than two  
a day. After the above mentioned visit  
and the introduction of the Pocket Testam-  
ent League, there came upon the sol-  
diers a great desire to hear the Word of  
God. As it was told out men were grip-  
ped by the power of the Holy Ghost and  
hour after hour they came to this counter  
and with bowed heads confessed Christ.  
On one occasion a group of 30 were  
listening to the Gospel when the speaker  
asked who would volunteer for the ser-  
vice of Christ. Immediately a non-  
commissioned officer, about 6 feet in  
height, who was on the outside, put up  
his hand and said: 'I will, Sir,' at the  
same time pushing his way to the front.  
Within a few seconds 12 others  
joined him. No sooner had these been  
dealt with, and prayers offered, than an-  
other group came forward. Thus it con-  
tinued until the 'last post' sounded and  
the soldiers hurried away to their lines."

## A DRUMMER'S BRAVERY.

HOW THE V.C. WAS WON.  
The supplement to the "London  
Gazette," recently announced the award  
of the Victoria Cross to Drummer Spencer  
John Bent, 1st East Lancashire Regiment,  
for conspicuous gallantry near La Gheze on  
the night of November 1-2, 1914. Bent, who is  
now living with his uncle and aunt at  
Witcham, near Ipswich, has since given to  
a representative of the "East Anglian  
Daily Times" an account of one of the  
exploits which gained for him the coveted  
honour. He describes it as follows:  
"We were as usual taking our hour turns  
alternately watching for the enemy, and I  
had no officer in our trench, and my  
platoon leader had gone to visit a post  
when someone passed the word down the  
line that the initiation was to occur. It  
was being done when I woke up. I tried  
to follow them, but remembered a French  
trumpet which I had found, and had  
carried with me for some time. I did not  
want to lose it, and went back for it.  
When I got it, I saw someone just  
coming round the corner. Thinking it was  
a German, I waited for him till he had  
crept up to me, and then I poked my rifle  
into him and asked him who he was. It  
was Sergeant Walker, who told me that it  
was a wrong order. I at once jumped out  
of the trench and ordered the men back.  
Whilst doing this an officer came up, and  
after I had told him what had happened he  
told me to get the men back, whilst he went  
after some others. We all got back to the  
trench safely and waited. In the earlymorning the Germans evidently thought  
we had left the trenches, for after a bom-  
bardment they attacked. The Germans  
came on, doing a sort of goose step. Our  
officers kept our fire back, and in the  
meantime Lieut. Dyer brought up a  
machine-gun. When the Germans were  
about 400 yards off, the order was given to  
fire, and the Germans went down in hun-  
dreds, very few getting safely back to their  
own trenches.On the following morning, after we had  
had breakfast, Private McNulty went out  
of the trench, and on returning was hit in  
the pit of the stomach. He fell, and the  
Germans were trying to hit him again.  
You could see the air flying up all round  
him. I said, "Why doesn't someone go and  
help him?" and got the reply, "Why re-  
fuse?" I went, and to make it  
difficult for the Germans to hit me I  
zig-zagged to him. They did not  
snipe at me whilst I was advancing,  
but as soon as I got hold of McNulty's  
shoulder something seemed to take my  
foot from under me, and I slipped under  
McNulty. This took place close to the  
walls of a ruined convent, and just as I fell  
several bullets struck the wall sending a  
piece of plaster against my left eye. I  
thought I was wounded, and started to rub  
the blood away, as I thought, but fortu-  
nately the skin was only grazed. I felt it  
was time to get out of it, and knowing it  
was impossible to stand up, I hooked  
my feet under McNulty's arms, and using  
my elbows I managed to drag myself and  
him back to the trenches about twenty-five  
yards away. When I got him there safely I  
went for a doctor and stretcher bearers.  
As far as I know he is still alive, and any  
time he was the last time I heard of him. On  
November 10 I got a bullet through the  
flap of my right leg, and had to be taken  
to hospital.

## SMUGGLING A GERMAN.

London, Dec. 13.—The Customs  
officials of Gravesend have seized a huge  
box from a liner bound for Rotterdam.  
When the box was opened, a German  
officer stepped out, and the box was found  
to contain a bed, food, and comforts.  
The German is believed to have escaped  
internment at the Dover Straits' alien's  
encampment with the aid of spies.Further details show that some sentinels  
who were superintending the departure  
from Gravesend of deported Germans over  
the military age from the Dover Straits  
encampment report that the prisoners found  
the easiest way to handle a packing-  
case was to roll it over and over along  
the deck of the ferry boat. These pro-  
ceedings disclosed that the case had an  
occupant—one Otto Koehn. One of the  
arm posts fixed in the sides was broken,  
Otto Koehn's head was forced against the  
lid, with the result that he was  
partly smothered. The case was then  
sufficiently burst open to give a glimpse  
of an arm and the sailors shouted,  
"Man in the box!" Koehn was then  
released, after having done a 15 hours  
journey in the box. He told an alien  
emigration officer that he was a German  
lieutenant, and was recently in America.  
He returned shortly before the war broke  
out, and was arrested later at Southampton  
and interned. There are indications  
that his escape was plotted in the em-  
barkation which had been allotted to the alien  
at Dover. The packing case was  
addressed "Rotterdam."

## DERELICT'S LIFE.

Hussar's Story of Ride with Prince of  
Wales.On a recent journey, says a Special  
Correspondent in North France, I fell in  
with the British "derelict" soldier who,  
as reported at the time, was picked up  
by the Prince of Wales in a motor-car  
at Hazebrouck, and taken to the British  
Headquarters. The "derelict," a strapping  
trooper of the 20th Hussars, was with  
some comrades on a train at Hazebrouck  
when a cooking stove which had been  
fed with petrol in the absence of  
methylated spirits burst into flame.The Hussar hurriedly kicked it out on  
to the line and jumped out to get it as  
soon as the petrol should have burnt itself  
out. Meanwhile the train started, but  
the Hussar, still waiting for his stove,  
let it get too much way on before realising  
that the stove must be abandoned. Those  
being nothing for it but a tramp, to his  
destination, he started along the road.  
Hearing a motor-car behind him, he  
resolved to stop it and beg for a lift.  
He stepped into the middle of the road  
and signalled the car to stop. It obeyed.  
The occupants, besides the chauffeur,  
were a very young officer and a General.  
Somewhat taken aback, although he  
did not recognise the Prince of Wales in  
the younger officer, he told his tale.  
The younger officer, laughing heartily at the  
story, made the derelict climb in, and  
gave him his own raincoat to wear as  
he as headquarters to shield him from  
the wind.—Daily News.COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough," but you stop  
it while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUNDThe finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.  
CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

JOHNSTON  
KELLY & MACDONA66, Major Street,  
MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers &amp; Shippers

White, Dyed, Printed  
and Coloured Woven  
COTTON PIECE GOODS.Quality, Finish, etc.,  
Guaranteed.Orders accepted at lowest cost.  
C.I.F. HONG-KONG.THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
THE TWENTY SEVENTH OR-  
DINARY MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held  
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson  
& Company, Limited, on TUESDAY the  
2nd February, 1915 at 12.15 a.m. for the  
purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Directors, together with a statement of  
Accounts for the year ending 31st Decem-  
ber, 1914.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
General Agents for  
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1915.THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
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## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## A DETACHMENT OF BAVARIANS CAPTURED IN LORRAINE.

## THE BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY.

## THE GERMAN VERSION.

## LIVELY RIFLE FIRING AT THE FRENCH FRONT.

## A DETACHMENT OF BAVARIANS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 5.10 p.m.

A communiqué from Lorraine states that we surprised and captured a detachment of Bavarians at Embarras.

There is thick fog on the Vosges and in Alsace.

## THE BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY.

## SLIGHT BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan.

No British ship was lost and the casualties among the personnel at present reported are slight.

H.M.S. *Lion*, which led the line, had only eleven men wounded and none killed.

There were 123 men of the *Blucher* rescued out of 885. Possibly more were saved.

No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received, though some fighting has apparently taken place.

## THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 12.40 p.m.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the German official account of the engagement states that during an advance in the North Sea the "Sollitz," "Derlinger," "Moltke" and "Blucher," accompanied by four small cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers, our squadron became engaged with a British force of five battle cruisers, several small cruisers, and twenty-six destroyers. The British broke off the engagement after a three hours' fight seventy miles N.W.W. off Heligoland and retreated.

According to the information available one British battle cruiser and, on our side, the "Blucher," were sunk. All the other German vessels returned to the port.

In connection with the German version, it is noteworthy that the British Admiralty announces that all the British battle cruisers are safe.

## THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 2.5 a.m.

A communiqué issued to-night in Paris says:—

The Germans violently bombarded the district north of Zillebeke. There was a sharp fusillade near Chateau Hornet, but there were no infantry attacks.

Some shells were fired into Arras.

There was a fusillade north of Arras, and the enemy fired numerous bombs into the La Boisselle region in Albert, but our artillery compelled him to cease fire.

There was rather a sharp fusillade in the direction of Comy.

The fighting in the region of Four de Paris in Arras is ended. We maintained all our positions except for fifty metres of a trench which was demolished by the enemy's heavy bombs.

The struggle in Alsace continued to-day in the regions of Uffholtz and Hartmannsweilerkopf, where we are close to the enemy's wire entanglements. No news of the fighting has yet been received.

## GERMAN AEROPLANES OVER DUNKIRK.

A French Government telegram states that numerous German aeroplanes flew over Dunkirk, dropping bombs. They were pursued by Allied aeroplanes. The Albatross was hit in its motor, and two aviators were taken prisoners.

## LIVELY RIFLE FIRING.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 5.10 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—We progressed slightly to the east of St. Georges.

At the rest of the front intermittent gun-firing took place from the Lys to the Oise.

The enemy counter-attacked at Berry-au-Bac and was repulsed, the trenches in dispute remaining in our possession.

We demolished several of the German works and shelters at Champagne.

Very lively rifle firing at Bois de Lagrange was checked by our artillery and we completed the destruction of the bridges at St. Mihiel.

## THE AUSTRIANS AGAIN REPULSED.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 3.40 a.m.

A Petrograd official communiqué says:—

On the right bank of the Vistula there were unimportant engagements on the 22nd inst. from Radzanovo to the Vistula in the region of Borlino and Gumnin, where a German attack was repulsed with loss.

An attempted Austrian advance in the region of Jasliki in Galicia was repulsed with heavy loss.

There was an artillery duel all day on the 22nd inst. near Knapolung in Bohemia.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(British Foreign Office Telegrams.)

## PROTECTION OF HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

An Imperial proclamation declaring that the holy places of Islam will be protected by the Allies, and the permission given by the Viceroy allowing tourists to be escorted to Mecca, have been received with gratitude in India. Representatives of Jeddah, Lings, Bahrain, Kuwait and Mosul have waited on the Governor of Bombay and earnestly expressed their thanks.

## THE PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A telegram from Lisbon says that the Cabinet has resigned.

## ROUMANIA MOBILIZES.

## A Protest From Germany.

A Havas telegram states that the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" reports that Germany has lodged a protest against Roumania for the mobilization of her Army, adding that she considers this as an hostile act on account of the news being officially unconfirmed.

## SECRET DIARY OF EVENTS IN BERLIN.

## Remarkable Disclosures

## AUTHORITIES AT VARIANCE.

Petrograd, Dec. 17.

One of the Warsaw papers has commenced the publication of an interesting document which purports to be the diary of some of the secret political events in Berlin during the first months of the war. It is believed that the author is a well-known Pole, who was detained in Germany on the outbreak of hostilities, and has spent most of the intermediate time between Berlin and Dresden. It was also suggested that the German military authorities sought to use him as an instrument for fomenting sedition among the Russian Poles, and that by pretending to fall in with this plan he came into a position to obtain a good deal of confidential information. The local colour, it may be added, is fairly convincing to any one who knows Berlin and its political methods.

One of the most interesting passages of the diary reveals the alleged serious differences of opinion between the General Staff and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to the utility of dragging Turkey into the war. One of the leading Conservative deputies, addressing a meeting of party members, said: "Turkey's entrance into the war threatens a serious complication, not to England and France, but to ourselves. With our own hands we are pushing Italy, Spain, and the Balkan States into the arms of the Triple Entente."

INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs fully shared this point of view. When the Staff, without waiting for the necessary decision of the dignitaries of the War Ministry, staged the attack of Turkey-German steamers on the Russian coast, something like the following dialogue took place between the representatives of the two Departments:

General Staff: "Your entire policy is chiefly remarkable for its incoherence and ignorance. If we could have foreseen this we would not have brought the war about."

Foreign Affairs: "And we, for our part, would not have allowed the outbreak of war if we could have foreseen what unpleasant surprises it was bringing us. Recent events have shown that the French front does not in any way speak in your favour."

The author of the diary goes on to refer to an article in which Maximilian Harden attacked the General Staff, accusing it of binding all the nations together against Germany by its policy. This article, he affirms, was not unexpected in the Wilhelmstrasse, with which Harden is at present on very intimate terms. In fact long before the attack was published, it was known in political circles in Berlin that Harden was being charged with "inspiration" by the Foreign Office.

GENERAL STAFF'S HISTORY.

The General Staff retorted by the simple method of ordering the confiscation of the article.

A conference between the editors of the leading German papers and the representatives of the General Staff and the Foreign Office takes place at ten every morning, in the Reichstag building. At these gatherings the spokesman of the military authorities gives the journalists instructions as to the tone which they must adopt towards the events of the war. It often happens that the Foreign Office representative feels compelled to enter a protest against these instructions.

Thus, on one occasion the Foreign Office deputy expressed the wish that the Press should cease the publication of the highly-coloured descriptions of alleged atrocities committed by the Russians, Belgians, and French. "Our Press," he said, "overdoes the horrors. In most cases these stories of the shooting of harmless persons and murders of women seem to be found on the ceilings of the Berlin editorial rooms. The foreign Press loses faith in the veracity of Berlin news. We must not have recourse to artificial fanning of flames of hatred against our enemies. Without that the fire is burnt unquenchably."

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

In answer to this, the representative of the General Staff said: "I sincerely regret that I am unable to share the point of view of my respected colleague. Abroad we much in written of our cruelties that we are compelled to pay back in the same coin. A la guerre, comme a la guerre, and we cannot restrict ourselves in the choice of means." At this point the Foreign Office representative left the room without saying a word.

Among the military authorities themselves there is constant friction and conflict of minor proportions. Some of the members of the General Staff regard Hindenburg as a military genius, while others pin their faith to the Chief of Staff, Ludendorff. There are many distinguished Staff officers in Berlin who consider that the whole German plan of campaign has been in the highest degree unsuccessful, and they ascribe the failure to error and error positively to the evil results of the Megalomania of the Emperor William and the Crown Prince, who are blinded by visions of entering Paris at the head of a victorious army.

In the first days of the war Gen. von Kluck and Haerling pointed out the advantages of a campaign against Calais,

which then could have been captured at the cost of trifling losses. But Moltke, anxious to meet the wishes and dreams of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, directed the German army on to the front of the Marne and the Aisne, which proved fatal to it.

A few days ago, in the prison of a former director of the Deutsche Bank, a banquet was given in honour of the ex-Chancellor, Prince Bismarck. The company included the leading lights of diplomacy and society. The Prince said practically nothing during dinner. He was, however, pressed to state in what mood he had found the Emperor, and at last replied: "Der Kaiser ist sehr ernst und ganz ergraut."—Daily Telegraph.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## NEW CHIEF LIBERAL WHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P., a junior Lord of the Treasury, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. P. H. Illingworth as Chief Ministerial Whip.

[Mr. Gulland is M.P. for Dumfriesshire, which constituency he has represented since 1906. He was a well-known merchant of Edinburgh and a director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. He became lecturer on the Politics of Commerce in Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, and also a member of the School Board and Town Council of the Scottish capital.—En.]

## (Wah Tze Yat Po's Service.)

## MAGISTRATES TO INSPECT.

PEKING, Jan. 25.

The Central Government has ordered that all magistrates throughout the country shall visit the principal markets and villages in their districts monthly in order to see that order is being maintained.

## FORGIVENESS FOR REBELS.

The Government announces that rebels who call personally to express their repentance will be pardoned, but letters cannot be regarded.

## FOREIGNERS AND STAMP DUTY.

The Diplomatic Body in the capital has agreed to the use by foreigners of the Chinese duty stamps.

## NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

The Secretary of the Imperial Service Guild, Liverpool, sends us the following:—

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild are informed by their representative at Canton that he has drawn attention there to the fact that although all the Germans and Austrians have been expelled at Hongkong yet a large number of them remained in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and in the course of their duties boarded British ships in Chinese ports. It is understood that the Government on the spot have taken the necessary steps in dealing with this matter. At Shanghai, which is contiguous to Canton, being a Concession, the British Government had no power to expel them from there but the Guild representative spread the story about that 150 Volunteers from Hongkong were on the way to arrest the Germans or Austrians remaining there with the result that they all cleared out into Chinese territory. The Guild are advised by their representative that the German Consulate at Shanghai has received a Canton Native paper and is publishing in it the most scurrilous articles concerning the British, stating amongst other things that the German prisoners of war who are interned at Hongkong are only allowed three cents a day for food, when, as a matter of fact, they are being fed better than the Volunteers. It is also stated in this paper that the British and French in France are retreating all the time, that Paris is being bombarded and that the British have lost a great number of their divisions. The Guild representative reports, however, that owing to the fact that Germans and Austrians have all closed up business the Chinese are not attaching as much importance to these statements as otherwise they would.

## UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

This has now been ascertained was actually De Wet's intention. Colonel Brits sent Lieut. Colonel Swinerton with five cars to obtain possession of the water at that place. This was accomplished after a very trying trek across the desert. Colonel Brits waited the petrol supplies at Morokwen, and when they arrived immediately followed. Colonel Commandant Jordaan, who had in the meantime come up to De Wet on the farm at Waterbury, Colonel Commandant Jordaan had obtained such valuable local information that he was able to surround De Wet and his command, which was no escape, he surrendered unconditionally. Colonel Commandant Jordaan states that all his officers, including Commandants Hamman and Hazelden, and Captains H. de Jager, Collin, and Veld-Cornet Viljoen, as well as all his men, deserve the highest praise for their conduct. Before the capture at Waterbury parties of the forces under Colonel Brits' command captured about twenty rebels and horses not included in the capture at Kommandantpoort. At Waterbury fifty-two prisoners, eighty horses, and thirty-one rifles were taken.

Colonel Brits especially praises the motorcars and their drivers, and says they behaved splendidly, and that De Wet's capture was only possible owing to the motorcars acting in co-operation with the horsemen. De Wet himself admits that motorcars finished his horses.

## AMERICAN OPINION.

American writers, in commenting upon the capture of De Wet, agree that the Boer general deserves death for rank treason, but they argue that the British can afford to be magnanimous under the circumstances, and that to condemn him to die as a traitor would be an act of political folly. "His execution," says the New York World, "would be sure to create more hostility among the Boers than he was able to arouse by summoning them to rebellion under his leadership."

## THE COST OF THE WAR.

The cost of the war to England alone, reckoned at over £1,000,000 per day, is simply tremendous, and it has been estimated that the very least it must total £800,000,000, and possibly twice that sum. But there is no reason to be appalled even at the larger sum. The national income last year was £2,000,000,000, and in 1913 £1,700,000,000, showing a gain of £400,000,000 in eleven years. Recovery from war is usually a rapid process. The Franco-German war of 1870 lasted about nine months. In addition to damage to property and cessation of industry, the Germans imposed an indemnity of £200,000,000. It would be idle to minimise the severity of the blow, but the fact remains that the indemnity was readily found, and before many years had passed the productive capacity of France had increased beyond the ante-war level. Our South African war, which cost roughly £225,000,000, lasted in a period of unparalleled prosperity.

## WHO MUST MEET IT.

Germany and Austria must pay for the present war as even if the cost to the Allies be as much as £2,000,000,000, that sum is far less than one year's income of Germany and Austria-Hungary on the basis of 1913, and the two nations could more easily pay it than France could pay £200,000,000 after 1871. The war, serious enough in all conscience, but the cost must not come out of the pockets of the British tax-payer. He has paid in full in ways which cannot be reckoned in £'s and d. It used to be said, "In time of peace prepare for war." Now it may with equal truth be urged, "In time of war prepare for peace," for there is a glorious time in the near future for the commerce of the British Empire, in which the printing trade will enjoy a most insignificant share.—Printer's Engineer.

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Germany and Austria must pay for the present war as even if the cost to the Allies be as much as £2,000,000,000, that sum is far less than one year's income of Germany and Austria-Hungary on the basis of 1913, and the two nations could more easily pay it than France could pay £200,000,000 after 1871. The war, serious enough in all conscience, but the cost must not come out of the pockets of the British tax-payer. He has paid in full in ways which cannot be reckoned in £'s and d. It used to be said, "In time of peace prepare for war." Now it may with equal truth be urged, "In time of war prepare for peace," for there is a glorious time in the near future for the commerce of the British Empire, in which the printing trade will enjoy a most insignificant share.—Printer's Engineer.

## THE COST OF THE WAR.

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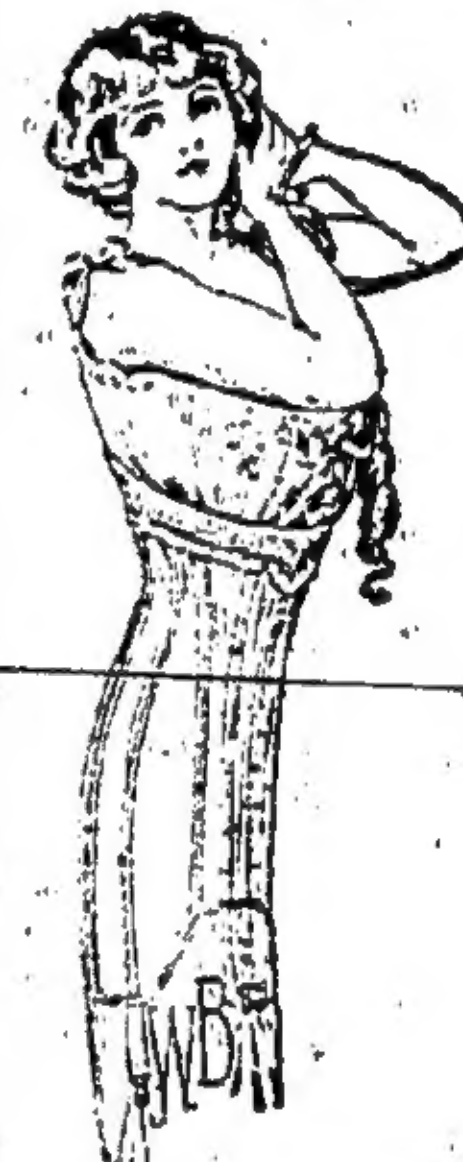
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**S.S. BANRI MARU**, For S'pore, Batavia, C'bon, Samarang & Sourabaya 25th Jan.  
**S.S. RIKUJ MARU**, For Moji & Kobe ... .. 7th Feb.  
**S.S. HOKUTO MARU**, For S'pore, Batavia, C'bon, Samarang & Sourabaya 22nd Feb.  
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# Guide.





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Cart. & Mrs Hunt	Mr W. F. Weyman
and family	Mr E. W. White
Mr R. Hunter	Mr F. W. Wood
Mr D. I. Hutchins	Mr G. G. Wood
Mr B. James	Mr and Mrs J. Wright
Mrs M. T. Jones	
Mr G. H. Joseph	

	Elect-Surgeon & <del>John</del>		
	Bernard, R.N.		Mrs R. B. Knight
	Mrs Bowdler		child
0)	John Bowdler		Mr Linton
0)	Mr & Mrs Carmichael		Mr & Mrs Mitbah
8)	Mr F. W. Cary		more and child)
	Mr & Mrs Casulli		Mr and Mrs Moss
	Mr H. A. Catwright		child
	Mr A. Cowland		Mr and Mrs Pears

A. Hateland Mrs Sharp  
G. Honnings, Mr A. Sinclair  
and children Miss Skinner  
Miss Benner Mrs Grant Smith

ovbrender "Smith  
Humphreys Mrs. Tanager

Amphreys                      Capt. & Mrs. White  
L. H. W. Hays,              field  
A                                  Mr. Young

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nd Mrs Kraft

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Master Kent	Mr J. W. Wain

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Crow	Mr L. ...
Mr A. Duerrich	Mr C. W. ...

A. W. Gibbs      Mr S. H. Wright



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

January 25.  
 Peking, British str., 1,228, D. Davies,  
 Shanghai Jan. 25, General. — BURNETT & SWIN.  
 Jucheng, British str., 2,700, C. L. W. Williams, Yokohama and Nankai Jan. 25, General. — JARVIS, MATHISON & CO., Ltd.  
 Haiman, British str., 1,410, H. S. Mathison, Kobe Jan. 25, and Moji 21, Coal. — JARVIS, MATHISON & CO., Ltd.  
 Kucheng, British str., 1,220, C. L. W. Williams, Yokohama and Nankai Jan. 25, General. — JARVIS, MATHISON & CO., Ltd.  
 Haiman, British str., 1,410, H. S. Mathison, Kobe Jan. 25, and Moji 21, Coal. — JARVIS, MATHISON & CO., Ltd.  
 Kucheng, British str., 1,220, C. L. W. Williams, Yokohama and Nankai Jan. 25, General. — JARVIS, MATHISON & CO., Ltd.

## PASSENGERS.

For Peking, from Shanghai, Mr. Campbell.  
 For Haiman, from Swatow, Mr. F. H. Shaw.  
 For Kucheng, from Haiphong, Mr. Madane Hult and 2 children, Mr. Evans.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Haiman from Swatow reports: Wind N.W., moderate breeze, fine, overcast weather.  
 The British steamer Kucheng from Moji reports: Fresh N.E. wind and rough sea.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Orizaba left Singapore for this port on the 22nd January, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 27th January, at about 7 a.m.

## Other Vessels.

The s.s. Uric sailed from Calcutta on the 8th January, and is expected here on or about the 25th January.  
 The E. & A. s.s. Adenah from Sydney, &c., left Manila for this port on the 25th January, and may be expected to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 26th January.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

## HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 26, 1915. — a.m.

JANUARY 28, 1915.—a.m.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Wind.			Weather.
				Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	
Victoria	7	30.32	65	—	—	—	S
Honolulu	7 a.	30.44	—	—	WSW	1	—
Shanghai	7	30.43	—	—	W	1	—
Yokohama	7	30.46	—	—	WSW	1	—
Kobe	7	30.47	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	7	30.42	—	—	WSW	1	—
Kagoshima	7	30.45	—	—	WSW	1	—
Osaka	7	30.41	—	—	WSW	1	—
Naha	7	30.34	—	—	NE	1	—
Fukuoka	7	30.28	—	—	NE	1	—
Beaulieu	7	30.19	—	—	E	1	—
San Francisco	7	30.24	—	—	NE	1	—
Shanghai	7	30.23	34	55	N	1	om
Yokohama	7	30.25	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	7	30.26	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	7	30.27	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	7	30.11	49	—	SE	2	o
Osaka	7	30.11	43	—	SE	4	o
Naha	7	30.11	58	—	W	0	o
Fukuoka	7	30.11	50	87	W	2	o
Beaulieu	6.5	30.16	77	87	SW	4	o
San Francisco	6.5	30.16	—	—	SW	2	o
Yokohama	7	30.15	—	—	NE	2	o
Kobe	7	30.13	—	—	N	6	o
Nagasaki	7	30.69	—	—	E	10	o
Kagoshima	7	30.12	—	—	NE	8	o
Osaka	6.5	30.10	50	76	—	—	o
Naha	7	30.07	64	82	SE	3	o
Fukuoka	7	30.08	—	—	SE	4	o
Beaulieu	7	—	—	—	—	—	o
San Francisco	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	o
Yokohama	7	30.01	44	—	SE	3	o
Kobe	7	—	—	—	—	—	o
Nagasaki	7	—	—	—	—	—	o
Kagoshima	7	30.01	73	—	NE	4	o
Osaka	7	30.06	71	—	—	0	o
Naha	7	30.02	71	—	—	0	o
Fukuoka	7	30.02	71	—	—	1	o
Beaulieu	7	30.09	79	—	SE	1	o
San Francisco	7	—	—	—	—	1	o
Yokohama	7	30.04	82	—	—	1	o
Kobe	7	—	—	—	—	1	o
Nagasaki	7	—	—	—	—	1	o
Kagoshima	7	—	—	—	—	1	o
Osaka	7	—	—	—	—	1	o
Naha	7	—	—	—	—	1	o
Fukuoka	7	—	—	—	—	1	o
Beaulieu	7	—	—	—	—	1	o